

Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111  
U.S. Application No. 09/770,279  
Attorney Docket No.: Q62411

### REMARKS

Claims 1-12 are all the claims pending in the application. By this Amendment, Applicant amends claims 1, 6 and 11. Claims 1, 6 and 11 have been amended solely for the purpose of improved clarity. Since such amendments are made to correct minor, basic elements, Applicant submits that they do not narrow the scope of the claim and do not raise any Festo implications.

In addition, by this Amendment, Applicant adds claim 12. New claim 12 is clearly supported throughout the specification. For example, in one of the illustrative, non-limiting embodiments it is explained that default entries for major categories are displayed. Upon selection, the display controller reads data for the selected element and enlarges the display to show this data (mid-level elements) of the selected element (page 9, first and second full paragraphs of the Application).

#### I. Summary of the Office Action.

The Examiner objected to the Drawing and rejected claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

#### II. Foreign Priority.

The Examiner's acknowledgement of the claim to foreign priority is gratefully noted. However, the Examiner failed to acknowledge all claims to foreign priority as well as the receipt of a certified copy of the priority document filed on January 29, 2001. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to check the appropriate boxes on the Form PTO-326

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indicating that all claims for priority are acknowledged and that the certified copy of the priority document has been received.

III. Information Disclosure Statement.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to initial the appropriate boxes on the Form PTO/SB/08 A & B (modified) submitted with the Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 11, 2003, indicating that the references have been reviewed.

IV. Objections to the Drawings.

The Examiner has objected to the drawings filed on January 29, 2001 because of minor informalities. Specifically, figures 1-3 are not labeled prior art. In addition, figure 20 has an unidentified element 81e. Finally, figures 5-7 describe a display device using both reference numerals 17 and 19, and a reference numeral 15 represents both the display device and a display controller.

To address the Examiner's concern, figures 1-3 are labeled -- PRIOR ART --. Applicant submits herewith Replacement Drawings depicting the appropriate labels. As a result, the Examiner is respectfully requested to acknowledge the receipt and indicate approval of the drawing corrections in the next Patent Office communication.

In addition, with respect to figures 5-7 and 20, the Specification is amended to remedy these minor errors. However, with respect to the reference numeral 19, it is not used in the Specification or the Drawings to reference a display device. Therefore, only the reference

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numeral 17 points to the display device. It is appropriate and necessary for the Examiner thus to withdraw these objections to the Drawings.

V. Prior Art Rejection.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-11, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,426,761 B1 to Kanevsky et al. (hereinafter "Kanevsky"). The Examiner's careful reconsideration is submitted to be appropriate in view of the comments, which follow.

*Claims 1-5*

Of these claims, only claim 1 is independent. Claim 1 recites:

means for enlarging a corresponding, default sized display area when a user selects an element from said plurality of elements;

means for displaying detailed information for said selected element in said enlarged, corresponding display area;...

The Examiner asserts that claim 1 is directed to an information display system with means for enlarging an element in response to user selection and means for displayed detailed information for said selected element in said enlarged, corresponding display area and is anticipated by Kanevsky. The Examiner asserts that Kanevsky's magnifying to see smaller text by means such as dragging the mouse or using a magnifier icon is equivalent to means for enlarging and means for displaying detailed information, respectively, as set forth in claim 1 (see page 3 of the Office Action). This ground of rejection is respectfully submitted to be incorrect as a technical matter.

Kanevsky's discussion of magnifying smaller icons and/or text by using a mouse or a magnifying icon has been carefully studied, and such teachings in Kanevsky are very dissimilar.

Kanevsky teaches a graphical user interface (GUI) that automatically organizes, nests, clusters and provides fractal appearance for desktop elements to economize display space and to enhance the user's understanding of the relationships between the icons (col. 1, lines 53 to 59). The icon's size, brightness and nesting may be determined based on the creation date, hierarchy, frequency of use, size of the information represented by the icon, relations between information represented by items such as icons or links, or other parameters such as user preference, e.g., the frequency of use (col. 4, lines 40 to 54).

Specifically, Kanevsky teaches varying the size of the fractal spaced icons or text appearing on user's desktop. That is, in order to access smaller text, user may magnify regions of the document or an icon using a variety of means such as by dragging the mouse (not shown) over the region to be magnified. Alternatively, the magnified icon 620 may be dragged over the region of smaller text. In addition, the computer may automatically enlarge the text based on predicted needs of the user or by other criteria. If the user searches for a particular text string, the system may automatically enlarge the smaller text, if necessary for readability (Figs. 5 and 6; col. 11, line 66 to col. 12, line 20).

However, Kanevsky teaches displaying a very small item magnified, and fails to teach or suggest displaying detailed information for said selected element. Kanevsky teaches that each element/icon is comprised of text, data, web-links, or other information represented by graphical

element. However, GUI presents a fractal icon and sub-icons and/or window arrangements (for text) (see col. 3, line 60 to col. 4, line 11). In short, it is the icons, the graphical elements, that are displayed and magnified and not the detailed information for each icon. In other words, Kanevsky only teaches enlarging what is already shown on the display, it does not pull up and display additional detailed information.

Furthermore, Kanevsky teaches magnifying an element only when it is small. That is, Kanevsky's system allows the user to place a large amount of icons or text on the screen by keeping some of them of a very small size. As a result, this system allows the display of all levels and sub-levels of data/icons by varying the size of the displayed element. In fact, some of the displayed text may be so small that it is unreadable without magnification (see Fig. 5, elem. 615).

For example, Kanevsky teaches if a user searches for a particular string, the system may automatically enlarge the smaller text, if necessary for readability (col. 12, lines 7 to 9). That is, the text is not magnified based on user selection (that is, it is not enlarged because this is the particular string the user is searching for) but based on the size of the text. Thus, Kanevsky teaches magnifying small text only, one that would be hard to read. Kanevsky does not teach or suggest magnifying any size of the displayed text or icon based on user selection. If an item is of a normal default size (e.g. main text 612), Kanevsky's system does not teach or suggest enlarging it. In other words, Kanevsky only teaches enlargement based on the size of the text and as such, it fails to teach or suggest enlarging based on user selection as set forth in claim 1.

Therefore, *means for enlarging a corresponding, default sized display area when a user selects an element and means for displaying detailed information for said selected element in said enlarged, corresponding display area* as set forth in claim 1 is not suggested or taught by Kanevsky, which lacks magnifying based on user selection only as opposed to selection and size of the element as well as displaying detailed information instead of just the icon. For at least these reasons independent claim 1 is patentably distinguishable from Kanevsky and it is appropriate and necessary for the Examiner thus to withdraw this rejection of independent claim 1. Also, claims 2-5 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency on claim 1.

*Claims 6-10*

The Examiner's careful reconsideration is submitted to be appropriate with respect to claims 6-10 in view of the following comments traversing the rejection:

Of these claims, only claim 6 is independent. Claim 6 recites:

enlarging a corresponding, default sized  
display area when a user selects an element  
from said plurality of elements;

displaying detailed information for said  
selected element in said enlarged,  
corresponding display area...

These recitations are similar to the recitations of enlarging a default sized display area corresponding to user selection and displaying detailed information as set forth in claim 1. Since claim 6 contains features that are similar to the features argued above with respect to claim 1,

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those arguments are respectfully submitted to apply with equal force here. For at least substantially the same reasons, therefore, it is appropriate and necessary for the Examiner to withdraw this rejection of independent claim 6 and its dependent claims 7-10.

*Claim 11*

The Examiner's careful reconsideration is submitted to be appropriate with respect to claim 11 in view of the following comments traversing the rejection. Claim 11 recites:

enlarging a corresponding, default sized  
display area when a user selects an element  
from said plurality of elements;

displaying detailed information for said  
selected element in said enlarged,  
corresponding display area...

These recitations are similar to the recitations of enlarging a default sized display area corresponding to user selection and displaying detailed information for the selected element as set forth in claim 1. Since claim 11 contains features that are similar to the features argued above with respect to claim 1, those arguments are respectfully submitted to apply with equal force here. For at least substantially the same reasons, therefore, it is appropriate and necessary for the Examiner to withdraw this rejection of independent claim 11.

VI. New Claim

In order to provide more varied protection, new claim 12 is herein added. New claim 12 is clearly patentable over the prior art at least in view of its recitation of obtaining sub-elements

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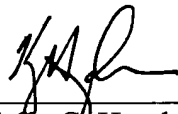
for the selected element from memory and displaying the sub-elements in the corresponding enlarged display area.

VII. Conclusion and request for telephone interview.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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WASHINGTON OFFICE

**23373**

CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: December 3, 2003